

Appendix table 4-2. Master's degrees awarded to women, by major field group: 1966–96

Year	All fields	Science & engineering fields									All other fields	Index of dissimilarity ¹
		Total, science and engineering	Engineering	Physical sciences	Earth, atmospheric, & ocean sciences	Mathematics	Computer science	Biological/agricultural sciences	Psychology	Social sciences		
1966...	47,588	5,469	76	483	45	1,001	17	1,219	798	1,830	42,119	17.7
1967...	54,713	6,306	78	498	55	1,284	26	1,353	927	2,085	48,407	17.0
1968...	63,401	7,209	99	564	71	1,331	30	1,631	1,011	2,472	56,192	16.2
1969...	72,533	8,200	113	579	89	1,493	73	1,766	1,154	2,933	64,333	15.6
1970...	83,241	9,722	169	722	125	1,674	135	1,964	1,478	3,455	73,519	14.0
1971...	92,896	10,338	186	736	116	1,524	164	2,058	1,651	3,903	82,558	13.3
1972...	102,689	11,328	271	736	152	1,552	225	2,186	2,033	4,173	91,361	12.7
1973...	109,525	11,813	278	669	176	1,505	225	2,108	2,367	4,485	97,712	12.7
1974...	119,915	12,711	347	690	197	1,500	293	2,233	2,630	4,821	107,204	11.8
1975...	131,536	13,788	372	653	194	1,428	338	2,275	3,045	5,483	117,748	11.0
1976...	145,256	15,015	568	605	220	1,313	377	2,471	3,671	5,790	130,241	10.4
1977...	150,031	16,498	698	660	226	1,300	466	2,841	4,004	6,303	133,533	10.2
1978...	151,108	17,230	843	653	290	1,150	567	3,020	4,263	6,444	133,878	10.3
1979...	148,303	17,612	937	679	310	1,057	575	3,231	4,343	6,480	130,691	9.7
1980...	147,936	18,085	1,123	638	336	1,036	764	3,129	4,464	6,595	129,851	9.6
1981...	149,367	18,861	1,329	675	406	877	971	3,046	4,668	6,889	130,506	9.5
1982...	150,639	20,011	1,575	747	452	910	1,310	3,303	4,621	7,093	130,628	9.6
1983...	145,817	20,999	1,755	685	444	985	1,508	3,433	5,185	7,004	124,818	9.5
1984...	141,464	21,533	2,100	846	465	964	1,811	3,399	5,093	6,855	119,931	9.6
1985...	143,497	22,331	2,244	830	521	1,016	2,037	3,327	5,417	6,939	121,166	9.8
1986...	145,897	23,219	2,400	913	517	1,118	2,412	3,344	5,426	7,089	122,678	9.7
1987...	148,877	23,844	2,770	890	520	1,301	2,496	3,338	5,327	7,202	125,033	9.7
1988...	154,688	23,835	2,808	891	487	1,377	2,464	3,244	5,326	7,238	130,853	9.9
1989...	161,651	25,580	3,082	1,040	482	1,370	2,626	3,313	5,838	7,829	136,071	9.6
1990...	170,922	26,558	3,269	1,051	378	1,476	2,675	3,447	6,283	7,979	144,364	9.2
1991...	181,603	27,927	3,357	1,074	383	1,486	2,761	3,431	6,808	8,627	153,676	8.6
1992...	191,908	28,950	3,669	1,088	368	1,446	2,675	3,658	6,923	9,123	162,958	8.6
1993...	201,220	30,971	4,094	1,171	391	1,532	2,795	3,731	7,484	9,773	170,249	8.8
1994...	212,246	33,441	4,423	1,233	424	1,493	2,729	4,171	8,285	10,683	178,805	8.7
1995...	220,230	35,791	4,632	1,283	451	1,579	2,786	4,329	9,397	11,334	184,439	8.3
1996...	228,572	37,453	4,752	1,450	436	1,506	2,850	5,048	9,373	12,038	191,119	7.8

¹ The dissimilarity index is a measure of the percentage of women master's recipients who would need to switch fields of study to match the percentage distribution of men receiving master's degrees. The index is calculated as the sum of the absolute difference between the percentage of women master's degree recipients earning degrees in each field and the percentage of men master's degree recipients earning degrees in each field divided by 2.

NOTE: For the years 1966–70 the science and engineering total includes degrees granted for "other" sciences; these degrees are not included in any of the specific categories. These degrees constitute less than 2 percent of the total.

SOURCE: Tabulations by National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Studies; data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey.